

YOU SHOULD WORRY. WOODROW!



—Portland Eastern Argus.

Extra Sporting Page

GEO. CUTSHAW A

TIMELY HITTER

It is notorious that the present method of compiling batting averages does not always give the fans the correct want in estimating the value of a ball player's work. As a case in point, there is George W. Cutshaw, the second baseman of the Brooklyn club. For several years George has been batting around the .300 mark, but he has been as a rule a lot more dangerous to the foe than that figure would indicate. For the reason, that his swings are often so timely and powerful. Uncle Wilbert has some great swatters on his little old ball club, but in a tight pinch when a hit is badly needed there isn't a man Robby would rather have at bat than Cutshaw.

George will begin his thirtieth year tomorrow, as he was born on July 29, 1887, at Wilmington, near Joliet, Ill. In his youth he worked in a drug store, and as the business looked good to him, he decided to study pharmacy and so fit himself to dispense ice cream, soda, water, toilet soap, writing paper, perfume, postage stamps and other articles usually compounded in a modern apothecary's shop. Fired with this ambition, he entered Notre Dame University, but he soon became so interested in baseball that pharmacy lost its attraction for him. On his strength of his college record Cutshaw landed a job with Bloomington, in the Triple-I circuit, where he second-based efficiently until mid-season of 1909, when he was called to Oakland in the Pacific Coast League. He remained with the Oaks until the close of the 1911 season, and early the following year was sold to Brooklyn for a price in the neighborhood of \$2,000. While a member of the Oakland club Cutshaw found it necessary, in the practice of his profession, to pay frequent visits to Los Angeles, and he was so unimpressed by the climate and other notorious charms of the City of the Seraphs that he bought a tract of land in the vicinity and started a cantaloupe and alfalfa farm. At last reports Cutshaw owned but forty acres, but he expects to double his acreage from the proceeds of the next world's series.

Cutshaw won for himself a permanent place in the dope-books of baseball last year when he got six hits in six times at bat in a game against the Cubs at Chicago. This equals the world's record in modern baseball, but back in 1892 Cutshaw's present boss, Wilbert Robinson, while playing with the Orioles, got seven hits in a row against St. Louis.

Cutshaw got the highest batting average of his career in 1912, his first season with the Dodgers, when he swatted the pellet at a .289 mark. Many pitchers have testified to their fear of Cutshaw's bat, however and not long ago Rube Benton reared his left paw and deposited as follows:

"You can talk about your dangerous hitters and your .300 swatters, but the fellow I most hate to see come up with men on the base and the game a close one is George Cutshaw. George is not the best hitter in the league, of course, but he has lots of nerve and is at his best in a tight place. At such a time he is likely to land on almost any kind of a ball, and if he does connect it is a case of 'Good-by, old ball game.'"

Cutshaw won the regular second base position at the start of his first season with Brooklyn and he has held down the keystone position for the Dodgers ever since.

BROOKLYN A BASEBALL CRADLE

If Uncle Wilbert Robinson and his bunch of hardy athletes should succeed in their well-meant efforts to nail a govt. to the flagstaff of Ebbets Field, it would again bring into the baseball limelight a city which was one of the cradles of the great American pastime. It was in Brooklyn that the first enclosed baseball plant was built, and it was there, in the late '40s and early '50s, that the strongest of the early clubs were developed.

In 1868 the Athletics of Brooklyn were recognized as the strongest club

in the country, and the Brooklyn Excelsors were not far behind. Just fifty-six years ago today, July 26, 1860 the Excelsors completed the first ever made by a baseball club. While this trip did not equal in extent the famous junkets pulled off later in the same decade by the Cincinnati Red Stockings, the Washington Nationals and the Rockford, Ill. club, it set the example and aroused emulation.

The Excelsors started their 1860 tour on the first of July, playing the next day at Albany, winning a 24 to 6 victory from the capital boys. The Troy club next fell before the trippers, 13 to 7. The Buffalo Niagaras fell before the onslaught of the Excelsors, 19 to 13. Rochester was defeated 21 to 1, and the Live Oaks 27 to 9. At Newburg on the return trip the Excelsors rolled up a score of 59, their opponents getting 14 runs. The Brooklyn boys then headed south, playing games in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware. Baltimore was defeated 51 to 6 and Philadelphia fell to the tune of 15 to 4.

The Capitoline Grounds in Brooklyn, where the Athletics played their games, was probably the biggest ball field ever known, and while it lacked the lavish and luxurious features of modern big league parks, it was there when it came to size. The site of the old home of the Athletics is now covered with expensive apartment buildings, and is now one of the classical residential sections of the City of Churches.

Great as was Brooklyn in amateur baseball, it was a comparatively late comer in professional circles. In 1876 the Mutuals, charter members of the National league, had their home in Brooklyn, but they claimed to represent New York. The Mutuals were fired out of the league at the end of one season. It was not until 1893 that Brooklyn had another professional league club, when Charles H. Byrne put a team in the Interstate League. In 1894 Brooklyn was admitted into the American Association and for six years was represented in that old major circuit, winning the pennant in 1898.

In 1890 President Byrne transferred his club to the National League, retaining Bill McGinnis as manager, and the club which had copped the flag in the A. A. repeated in the National. The Dodgers did not win another pennant until 1899, when Ned Hanlon turned the trick. He repeated in 1900, but since then Brooklyn has been flagless.

American League

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

At Chicago—	R. H. E.
New York.....	8 14 2
Chicago.....	6 9 0
At Cleveland—	R. H. E.
Boston.....	7 11 2
Cleveland.....	6 14 8
At Detroit—	R. H. E.
Detroit.....	7 9 2
Washington.....	4 8 4
St. Louis.....	3 6 1
Philadelphia.....	2 11 1

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Won. Lost. P. C.	
New York.....	52 38 .578
Boston.....	51 38 .573
Chicago.....	50 41 .549
Washington.....	47 43 .522
Detroit.....	49 45 .521
St. Louis.....	42 49 .462
Philadelphia.....	19 65 .226

GAMES TODAY.

New York in Chicago.
Boston in Cleveland.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.
Washington in Detroit.

National League

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

At New York—	R. H. E.
New York.....	4 11 1
Cincinnati.....	3 13 1
At Brooklyn—	R. H. E.
Brooklyn.....	4 8 1
St. Louis.....	2 7 1
At Boston—	R. H. E.
Chicago.....	2 11 2
Boston.....	2 5 1
(Called at end of eleventh inning, darkness.)	
At Philadelphia—	R. H. E.
Philadelphia.....	5 7 2
Pittsburgh.....	4 7 0

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Won. Lost. P. C.	
Brooklyn.....	50 33 .602
Boston.....	44 35 .557
Philadelphia.....	46 37 .554
Chicago.....	43 46 .483
New York.....	40 43 .482
Pittsburgh.....	39 44 .470
St. Louis.....	42 50 .457
Cincinnati.....	27 53 .341

GAMES TODAY.

Cincinnati in New York.
St. Louis in Brooklyn.
Chicago in Boston.
Pittsburgh in Philadelphia.

American Association

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

At Louisville—	R. H. E.
Columbus.....	5 4 0
Louisville.....	1 7 7
At Toledo (first game)—	R. H. E.
Indianapolis.....	2 10 9
Toledo.....	2 5 0
Second game—	R. H. E.
Indianapolis.....	1 4 3
Toledo.....	2 3 3
At Kansas City (first game) R. H. E.	
St. Paul.....	1 7 3
Kansas City.....	6 10 1
Second game—	R. H. E.
St. Paul.....	9 12 2
Kansas City.....	5 14 3
At Milwaukee—	R. H. E.
Minneapolis.....	7 10 0
Milwaukee.....	2 4 5

Southern Association

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

At Atlanta—	R. H. E.
Atlanta.....	2 11 8
New Orleans.....	9 5 1
At Nashville—	R. H. E.
Nashville.....	4 8 1
Memphis.....	5 8 0
At Birmingham—	R. H. E.
Birmingham.....	1 6 3
Mobile.....	2 6 1
At Chattanooga—	R. H. E.
Chattanooga.....	1 6 1
At Chattanooga—	R. H. E.
Chattanooga.....	1 6 1

Eastern League

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

At Lawrence—	R. H. E.
Bridgeport.....	4 9 0
Lawrence.....	0 4 1
Batteries—House and Fishery; Rieger and Lavigne.	
At Lynn—	R. H. E.
Portland.....	7 15 0
Lynn.....	2 4 6
Batteries—Martin and Gaston; Williams and Carroll.	
At New Haven—	R. H. E.
New Haven.....	1 6 3
At Springfield (first game) R. H. E.	
New London.....	4 7 1
Springfield.....	1 5 1
Batteries—Heurne and Russell; Justin and Stephens.	
Second game—	R. H. E.
New London.....	4 7 3
Springfield.....	2 3 1
Batteries—Fortune and Fish; Daniels and Egan.	
No other game scheduled.	

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Won. Lost. P. C.	
Portland.....	51 20 .718
New London.....	49 20 .710
Worcester.....	41 26 .612
Springfield.....	38 33 .535
Lynn.....	38 37 .507
Lawrence.....	32 41 .438
Lowell.....	28 41 .406
Hartford.....	27 43 .391
New Haven.....	26 42 .382
Bridgeport.....	26 47 .356

GAMES TODAY.

Bridgeport at Lawrence.
New London at New Haven.
Lowell at Springfield.
Portland at Lynn.

Four of the crew lost their lives when the steamer G. B. Greene was destroyed by fire at Guyon, Quebec,

"GET THE HABIT"

GO TO BRILL BROTHERS

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JULY SALE OF SUITS FOR MEN

AND FOR YOUNG MEN—AT THE BRILL STORES

Always one of the most noteworthy Clothes Bargain Events of the Summer Season, it has, because of rising woolen prices and a greater cost of production, considerably more significance this year than ever before. Any purchase made during this Clearance Sale will mean a saving to you of many dollars as compared with the cost of the same clothing elsewhere and their probable cost next season.

\$12.50
and
\$15.00
Suits

\$9.75

\$18.00
and
\$20.00
Suits

\$13.75

With PINCH-BACKS a-plenty, and of course many smart, stylish two and three button sack suit models. All wonderful values.

This season's best models and patterns. One, two and three button coats, quarter or full lined; many of them quarter lined with silk.

Tartan Plaids
Club Checks
Pinch-Backs
Tweeds
Plain Greys

Fancy Flannels
Overplaids
Pencil Stripes
Fancy Cassimeres
Brown Mixtures

Pin Stripes
Cambridge Greys
Flannel Pinch-Backs
Homespun
Silk Mixtures

Blue Flannels
Brown Flannels
Green Flannels
Fiskin Tweeds
Green Mixtures

Pa'm Beach Suits

And Suits of Cool Cloth and Sumatex

At \$5.75

Cool, Comfortable, Economical

Sale of Men's Shirts

At 69c

Silk Neckwear at 25c
and Silk Shirts at \$2.95

Sale of Straw Hats

For Men and Young Men

At 95c

\$1.50 and \$2.00 Values

July Clearance Sales of Vacation Clothes for Boys

Smart Norfolk Suits
of Sumatex Cloth,
with 2 pairs of knick-
ers. Size 8 to 16.
Value \$6.50, at \$4.75

Washable Norfolk
Russian Suits of
striped madras and
galatea. Sizes 3 to 8
years. Value \$1.50.. \$1.00

Norfolk Suits in
fandy gray and
brown mixed woollens
odd lots. Sizes 8 to
17. Values \$5 to \$6,
at \$3.95

Brill Brothers

1192 Main Street, at Golden Hill Street
"Bridgeport's New Brill Store"

"GET THE HABIT"

GO TO BRILL BROTHERS

"GET THE HABIT"

GO TO BRILL BROTHERS

"OLD BALDY" ONE OF MOST FAMOUS HORSES IN WORLD'S HISTORY

The head of one of the most famous horses in history hangs mounted on a shield in the headquarters of George G. Meade post in Philadelphia. It is that of Old Baldy, General Meade's mount in the operations of the armies of the Potomac and Virginia. The horse was raised in the west and was brought east by Colonel E. D. Baker of Oregon, who was killed at Ball's Bluff, on Oct. 21, 1861. General Meade bought him in Washington for \$150.

The horse was wounded in the nose by a piece of shell at the battle of Bull Run on July 31, 1861, but was put out of service. He served at Dranesville, Mechanicsville, Gaines Mills and Groveton and was wounded again at the second battle of Bull Run on August 30, 1862, when he was shot through a hind leg.

Two weeks later he was ridden at the battle of South Mountain, and on Sept. 17 he was shot through the neck at the battle of Antietam and was abandoned, apparently dying. He was afterward found by General Meade's servant browsing on the battlefield. He had recovered sufficiently to serve General Meade in the October and November campaign to Falmouth.

In 1863 he was at Chancellorsville during the first three days of May and at Gettysburg on July 1, 2 and 3. He was shot through the ribs on July 2.

He was in three other engagements that year, and in 1864 he was in the Wilderness campaign at Spotsylvania, North Anna Creek, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and several other places where there was hard fighting.

At the end of the war he was taken to General Meade's country place near Philadelphia, where he remained seven years. He was led in the great parade in Philadelphia on Dec. 16, 1879, in honor of General Grant's return from his tour of the world. He was later given to John J. Davis of Jenkintown, who cared for him until it became necessary to kill him be-

ED WALSH RESCUES TWO FROM DROWNING

Chicago, July 28.—Ed Walsh, pitcher for the White Sox, is being congratulated today on his ability as a life saver.

While in Lake Michigan last night he rescued two girls who had fallen into deep water from a raft which was overturned. Walsh first swam to shallow water with one girl, then returned and rescued the other as she was sinking a second time.

WHERE THE SHIPS COAL.

(George Harding in Harper's Magazine.)

There are about 140 coaling-ports scattered over the seven seas, from Panama, lying in strategic position at the canal entrance, to the remote South Sea Island port of Apla, but there are none so essential to shipping, and none so celebrated on all the water-fronts of the world, as Gibraltar, Port Said, Colombo, Singapore, and Nagasaki, on the main trade route to the Orient. For ships London bound on the long, 11,000-mile voyage from the Far East, necessary stops are regularly made at these ports by both cross-sea liners and plodding cargo-carriers. Port Said was unheard of, and Nagasaki was unvisited by the seafaring men of the full-rigger age, for trade routes and ships have changed since the tea-clipper left Whampoa and made London without calling at a port. The present day mail-steamer, making 18 knots an hour, is unable to carry sufficient coal for an 11,000-mile passage without renewing the supply in way ports; and the modern tramp steamer, built to carry as much cargo as can be stowed, and barely enough coal to drive the engines from one coaling port to the next, is in the same predicament. Huge supplies of coal are kept in all these ports for the needs of arriving shipping. At Port Said, for instance,

1,000,000 tons of coal are landed each year from colliers which daily arrive from England to supply the shipping which passes through the Suez Canal.

Wherever there is a coaling-port, there the trade routes gather. In the "Track Chart for Full-powered Steam Vessels," published by the Hydrographic Office, Washington, the trade routes which cross the great expanse of the Pacific radiate in all directions, like the spokes of a gigantic wheel, from each of the island ports of Honolulu, of Apia and of Tahiti. Shoreward they are directed to San Francisco, to Panama, and to Valparaiso; and on the Asiatic side of the Pacific all routes lead to Nagasaki in the north, and to Sydney in the south. Similarly, in the South Atlantic ocean there are established, for the use of steamers plying the routes of those waters, coaling-stations of large importance at the otherwise remote ports of Santa Cruz de Tenerife, at the Cape Verde Islands, at Ascension Island and at St. Helena, all of them island ports lying well away from the African coast. Tenerife is a regular coaling-port on the route to all African ports from the Ivory Coast to Cape Town; and the Cape Verde Islands—where 4,000 steamers call for coal in a single year—are on the main route from the English Channel to the ports of South America. These ports are on the cross-sea highways of the world's commerce; from them stretch the by-paths and to them come the coastwise routes.

THE PURSUIT OF THE PENNY

(Tyler Dennett in World Outlook)

An inventive genius down in Oklahoma is reported to have put out an improved style of collection box which must appeal to all who have had any experience in that occult subject called church finance. It receives a quarter, or any amount in excess of that, in the usual orderly way, but a dime rings a bell, a nickel blows a whistle and a penny sets off an explosion. If the prospective contributor appears to be asleep, the box makes a noise like an approaching trolley car and an automatic camera takes his picture.

The story of this invention was copied in good faith by a Paris journal and set forth as le dernier cri in American collection boxes. However, I believe the story was a hoax. No congregation would endure such a noisy contraption. And then, too, the underlying principle is unsound, psychologically and pedagogically. The scale should have run the other way. Five dollars might signal the choir for the Doxology, and a silence as loud as the crack of doom would probably be sufficient for a penny. It is just possible that there ought to be some more notice for a plugged nickel or suspender button.

Church finance is almost a virgin field for the efficiency expert. The Protestant churches of this country probably transact a \$150,000,000 business each year. They hold property to the value of about a billion and a half. Such totals appear imposing. The Laymen's Missionary Movement has supplied us with more easily comprehended figures. The average church member pays 17 cents and 7 mills a week for the support of his church and 4 cents and 1 mill through the church for benevolent purposes. Even these statistics are misleading.

Da F. A. Agar, after a long and careful study of the subject, confidently asserts that fully half of Protestant church members of this blessed and prosperous country make no regular contributions at all to church expenses and two-thirds of them give not one cent to missions.

As has been so often pointed out, the church must be supernatural. Otherwise she would have died long ago.

ELOPERS RETURN.

Theodore Somers, of 213 Beach street, and his wife, who was formerly Miss Lottie Malinowska of 9 Berkshire avenue, returned to this city last night. They were married in Hoboken Wednesday after an elopement from this city. The groom is 24 years old and his bride only 16 years. Both are glad they married and will contest any attempt at annulment of the marriage.